

## THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

### "CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM."

Several days ago there was a circular letter addressed to the Haverhill strikers in Massachusetts by the ministers representing the Christian Socialists of Boston. It is said to be the first instance on record in this country where the Evangelical clergy, in any representative way, have expressed sympathy with workingmen in their contests with capital, on the basis of the teachings of the sermon on the Mount. The letter was signed by clergymen representing four or five denominations—Episcopal, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, and Methodist. Its object was to encourage the shoemakers of Haverhill to united action, to stand against capital, already organized, with their own forces properly equipped for the contest. The letter, however, was not received by the strikers until after they had fairly compromised with the manufacturers, so that it cut no figure in the adjustment of the difficulty.

It would sound rather strange to many people to hear of clergymen calling them "Christian Socialists," when the fact is socialism in this country means just what it is in Germany, what communism is in France, and what it meant at the Haymarket scene in Chicago in May, 1886. Socialism in the United States has come to mean disregard of law, order, industry, morals, and such things. It means the saloon, and the vice belonging to it. So it will be very hard to understand why the Boston ministers call themselves Christian Socialists, why they should adopt a name that is inseparably connected with riots, murders, moral degradation, infidelity and Hell.

If the certain clergymen of peculiar Boston wanted to show practical sympathy for the Haverhill workingmen, they could have been more fortunate in a name in which they could be designated. Ministers can be for the under dog in the fight without being socialists. They can exercise practical sympathy for the workingmen in times of their troubles without seeming to induce modern socialism. The workingmen should be helped. They should have the deep and practical sympathy of clergymen and everybody else, for in this contest between capital and labor, capital some times oppresses, as it did in the Springfield Valley mines over which William L. Scott was the cold-blooded and heartless tyrant.

But to assume the name of Christian Socialists, is to give aid and comfort to that dangerous class of persons who follow the notorious Herr Most. This is a gross injustice to the workingmen, for workingmen, of the American sort, are not socialists. They demand their rights without entering into the spirit of the socialists.

### CAN WE MAKE OUR OWN SUGAR?

The question whether the United States can produce enough sugar to meet the demands of home consumption is one which has not been definitely settled by experiments, although the indications are that this country has the ability to produce every pound of that article which the people need.

The sugar industry is one of great concern. The fact that our people need in 1888 over two and a half billion pounds of imported sugar, will illustrate the importance of the question. This importation of sugar was estimated to be worth eighty million of dollars—by far a greater amount than was paid for any other imported article. Now the question is, do the experiments already made justify the belief that this two and a half billion pounds of sugar can be produced in the United States? Louisiana can not produce more than one-tenth or at most one-eighth of the quantity demanded for home consumption; and it seems that no other southern state has either the ability or the disposition to attempt to make good the deficit, so that if the two and a half billion pounds are produced in this country, the north will have to be the producer.

From the experiments made in Kansas it seems that about 1,200,000 pounds of sugar were made in that state in 1889, from sorghum cane. The manufacture of sugar from beets was tried on a small scale, four acres and a half in one instance, producing ten thousand pounds of sugar. The operations of one sorghum factory at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, for 1889, is given as follows:

Value of 400,228 pounds of sugar at 55 cents..... \$22,012.40  
Value of 73,500 gallons syrup at 10 cents..... 7,350.00  
Value of 1,120 bushels hand-selected seed..... 81,120.00  
Value of 10,880 bushels of cleaned seed..... 2,720.00  
State bounty 2 cents per pound..... 8,004.76  
Total receipts..... 41,797.85

The expenditures were as follows:  
Amount paid for cane..... \$18,587.72  
Amount paid for labor..... 6,550.70  
Amount paid for fuel..... 6,250.61  
Amount paid for cowboys..... 1,250.00  
Total..... \$32,957.57

Profit..... \$8,840.28

It was said that this factory was not finished until September 20, last, so that for the time it was in operation the success was remarkable.

It would seem that with the right kind of ability and a liberal contribution of capital, the sugar industry could be made successful. The sugar beet will grow in Ohio, Kansas, California, and some other states. It has been raised in Sioux county in this state—years ago—and raised with profit. There is no doubt that with proper methods employed every pound of sugar needed in this country can be made at home.

## MRS. TRACY KILLED

FIRE HORROR IN A WASHINGTON HOME.

Flames Break Out in the Tracy Residence and Three of the Inmates Perish.

Mrs. Tracy Drags Her Husband to Safety and Then Throws Himself Into the Street.

She Expires Soon Afterward—Her Daughter Mary and Two Servants Also Lose Their Lives.

Another Daughter Jumps from a Window and Fractures a Limb—The Awful Details.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The house of Secretary Tracy caught fire at 6:45 Monday morning and was almost completely destroyed. The killed were: Mrs. Tracy, Miss MARY TRACY, JOSEPHINE, a French maid; burned to death.

Secretary Tracy was taken from the house in an unconscious condition. He was rescued by means of a ladder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The residence of Secretary of the Navy Tracy was destroyed by fire Monday morning, and during the excitement that followed the breaking out of the blaze Mrs. Tracy, her daughter Mary, and two servants lost their lives. The Secretary himself was almost overcome by smoke, and several others had narrow escapes from death.

The residence of the Secretary was a five-story structure of brick and stone and stood on 1 street, near Seventh. A letter carrier on his customary rounds passed the house this morning a few minutes before 7 o'clock. He left a package, and observing nothing unusual continued up the street. Happening to glance back ten minutes later he noticed that the house was enveloped in flames. Within five minutes the firemen were there. Before ladders could be raised to the front, two ladies appeared in the second-story windows and in spite of the warnings not to jump they leaped to the grass. The ladies proved to be Mrs. Wilmerding, the married daughter of the Secretary, and her daughter, Miss Wilmerding. Mrs. Wilmerding broke one of her wrists and was bruised. Her daughter was burned quite severely, but not so much as her mother. At the rear of the house a woman, presumably one of the servants, had climbed out upon the mansard roof from a third-story window. She waved a blanket to keep the firemen and flames away from her, and behaved with great coolness. She was brought down a ladder.

In the meantime Fire Chief Parris arrived, and learning that there were people still in the house he left the fire extinguishing apparatus to his subordinates and dashed into the house, followed by Howard Wright, who drives the chief's wagon. The chief told the story to your correspondent as follows: "I paid no attention to the fire when I heard there were people in the house. I felt my way through the smoke to the second floor and found a man in bed in a room. I tried to pick him up, but he was almost too heavy. I managed to drag him into a back room where there was more air, and then I broke the window and called to a fireman in the alley to run up a ladder.

"Then we took the man out and it proved to be the Secretary. I couldn't save him any further, for I was exhausted and fell up to the neck with smoke. Then I went back into the smoke again and found a young lady—Miss Mary Tracy. She told me to lift her up and I caught hold of her wrists to lift her up the dash came off her burned hands. I got her out, but she was dead. That exhausted me. I could do no more."

E. S. Rheem, whose house on Seventeenth street runs back to the rear of the Secretary's house, gives a graphic account of the terrible death of Mrs. Tracy.

"I heard terrible screams," said Mr. Rheem, "about 7:15 o'clock this morning, and jumped from bed and ran to the window. Mrs. Tracy was hanging by her hands from the sill of a window on the second floor. She was screaming, and almost immediately dropped to the ground."

Mrs. Tracy, still alive, was brought in by two firemen, and was placed on a sofa in a neighborly house. Here she lingered for about an hour, fully conscious, and apparently suffering but little. It was a little after 8 o'clock when she spit up a little blood, hardly enough to be termed a hemorrhage, closed her eyes, and without a moan ceased to breathe.

R. C. Turner is a footman at the Tracy residence. He was an eye-witness of part of the disaster. He was up and dressed before 7 o'clock, and was preparing to go up stairs and clean the silver. He slept in the basement. "Just as I was starting up stairs," said he, "a colored man rang the bell and told the butler who answered it, that the house was on fire."

"The butler ran up stairs and immediately rushed back shouting: 'My God, the house is on fire!' The entire first floor was in flames. Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter were at the front second-story window screaming for help. The fire department seemed demoralized, and both the ladies shortly jumped. Neither struck on their feet, but fell on their sides."

The house of E. S. Rheem, itself almost captured by the fire, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and dying. Mrs. Tracy died in Mr. Rheem's house. While in an adjoining room lay the scorched body of Miss Mary Tracy. Dr. Ruth, after a hurried examination, said that Mrs. Tracy had died of a ruptured blood vessel. The body of a woman servant who had died of asphyxiation was found on the third floor. A man servant is missing and his body will no doubt be found in the ruins of the house.

The unconscious Secretary, while these sad scenes were occurring, was borne to the residence of Judge Bancroft Davis, in an adjacent block. Ex-Surgeon-General Wales and Drs. Karr and May attended him. Under their ministrations he regained consciousness, and in a feeble voice said: "How is my wife?" "I don't know," replied Dr. Karr. "I haven't seen her."

"Then, for God's sake, don't think of me, he murmured, and elapsed into unconsciousness.

The doctors think that he is not fatally injured. Mrs. Wilmerding, who leaped from the second-story window, sustained slight injuries; one of her wrists was broken, while her young daughter escaped with a slight contusion of the knee.

Hundreds of anxious people were soon at the scene of the disaster. The President and Secretary of the Navy were among the first. The President at once directed that the Secretary be taken to the White House, but it was thought best not to move him so far.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it probably originated in the furnace-room, and it is thought it smoldered a long time and thoroughly filled every room in the house with smoke and gas.

Secretary Tracy's house, which was newly and magnificently furnished, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$35,000.

John S. Shriver, a newspaper correspondent, found \$500 near the place where Mrs. Tracy jumped to the pavement, and it is supposed that she had the money in her hand when she leaped to her death.

Soon after noon the President broke the news to Secretary Tracy of the death of his wife and daughter. Although the greatest caution was observed the effect of the blow was terrible, but tears of anguish over the loss of his wife and daughter cannot be restrained. He will be taken to the White House to-day. The remains of Mrs. and Miss Tracy have been removed from Mr. Rheem's to Attorney-General Miller's residence. Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter are guests at Lieut. Mason's. The remains of the French maid are at the undertaker's.

The authorities here are investigating the origin of the fire. The house was completely gutted, and is nothing but a shell. It was valued at \$80,000, on which there was an insurance of \$35,000. All the family plate and the wardrobes of the ladies were saved.

The Star gives the following account of the sad scene when the President broke the news of Mrs. and Miss Tracy's deaths to the Secretary:

## STOVES, STOVES.

Notwithstanding all manufacturers have advanced prices. We shall for

## THE NEXT 30 DAYS

Make Prices on all Stoves that will pay anybody wanting a Stove within the coming year to investigate,

As we want room for our Spring Goods. Also a full line of

Builders' Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Tin, Agate, & Granite

Iron Ware, and Housekeeping Goods Generally.

For The Celebrated Clauss Shears and Scissors,

THE CHALLENGE ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS, Etc. We also

Do All Kinds of Tin and Solid Iron Work, Cornices, Window Trimmings

Furnaces Heating, Etc.

All at Prices as Low as First Class work and material will allow.

GRISWOLD & SANBORN, 28 South Main St.

## ADVERTISERS READ THIS,

and after you have read it, think it over. Anything

that concerns your business is of interest to you. We

do not ask you to advertise in our paper, nor in any other

papers; we only state the fact that success in advertising

depends like any other success in knowing how to do it. Ex-

perience is a mighty good thing, but then, you are not to try the

16,000 and odd papers published in this country, for if you do

you will sack your safe before you know the a. b. c. of the

science of advertising, for

science it is, the advertising

on a large or small scale.

It is more economic, more

profitable, and a great

deal wiser to ascertain

yourself which paper or

set of papers will bring the

best result for the same

amount of money. The

PRINTERS' INK is the paper

in which you will learn

the long and short of the

story. It has no interest

in having your 'ad.' in one

paper rather than another.

It is independent, well in-

formed and truthful. If you advertise at all, whether for one

dollar, or for one thousand, or for one million of dollars a

year, you will miss your road if, not knowing it you do not

inquire of the advertiser's guide, and thinking you know it, you

take a sinuous pathway and get at the goal at the eve of death.

We will send the PRINTERS' INK and the "Daily Gazette," to

any advertiser who will prove himself to be such, for one year,

for the price of one: that is for six dollars. Address:

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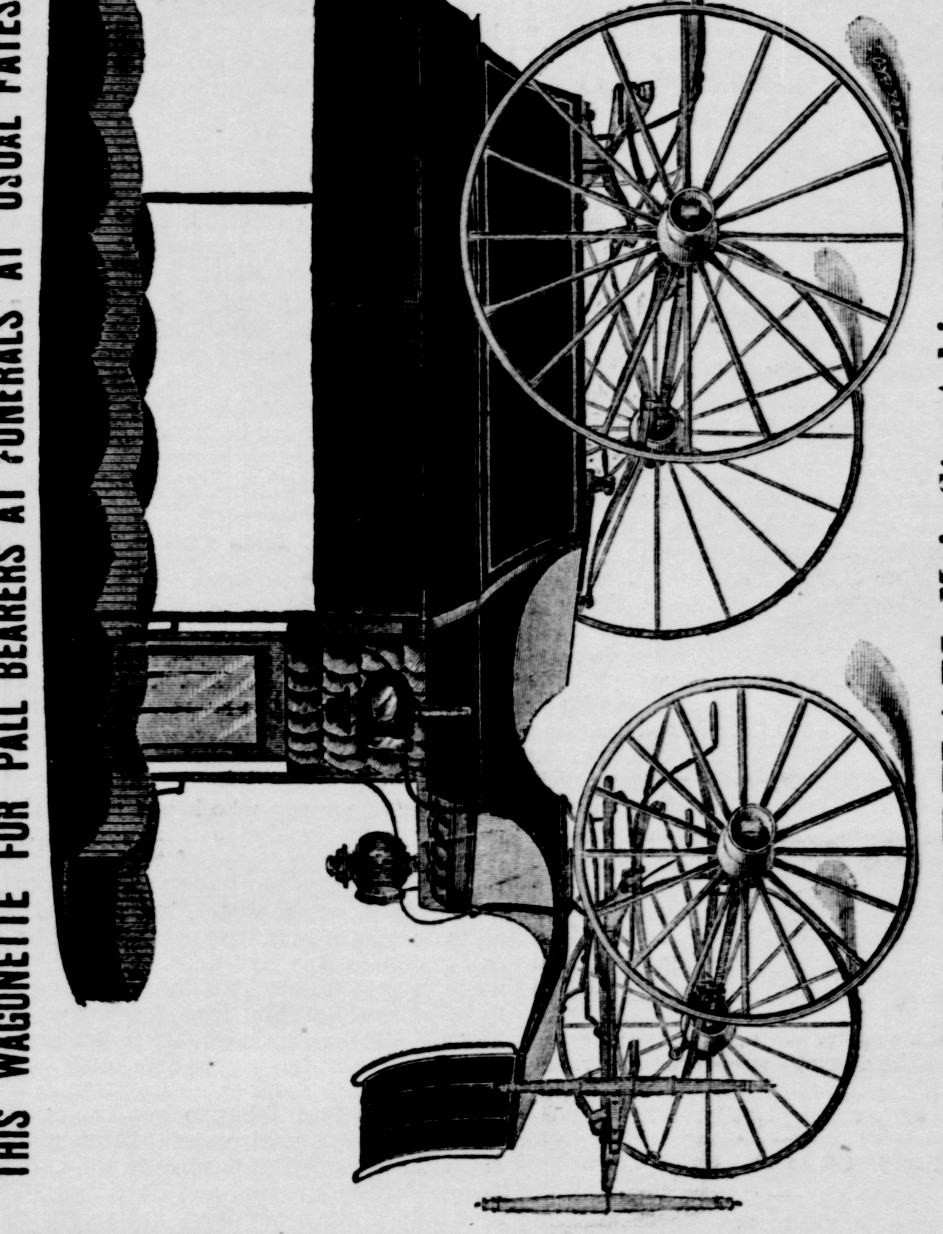
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## THIS WAGONETTE FOR PALL BEARERS AT FUNERALS AT USUAL RATES.



DAN RYAN, Main Street Livestockman.

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